## COMPANY SAMITIZED

Building K1, Room 1A69

June 28, 1994

TSCA Document Receipt Center (TS-790) Att: Section 8(e) Coordinator Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics **Environmental Protection Agency** 401 M Street, SW Washington, DC 20460

4549-94-13096 48940000338

Re:

Section 8(e) Notice

## Gentlemen:

We wish to report under TSCA Section 8(e), a case report of respiratory effects after an . The exposure was to a chemist. acute exposure to grams of

He was producing the material by heating , at about 295 °C. The reaction was being run in a laboratory exhaust hood. He monitored the reaction by periodically sampling the reaction flask contents with a Pasteur pipette, extracting the materials, and then transferring the pipette's contents into a vial. As he turned discardthe pipette, he brought the vial closer to his face, exposing him to its emanating vapors.

Upon his exposure to the vapors, the chemist immediately noted a burning sensation in his chest. Over the next few days he noted chest pains whenever he coughed. He did however indicate that his coughing was not excessive. He characterized the pains as flu-like symptoms. About five days after his exposure, because of continued discomfort, he reported for a medical evaluation. The physician found normal pulmonary function test, normal chest exam, and no positive findings. During the time of his chest discomfort the chemist continued to routinely exercise at a fitness center, including doing vigorous aerobics. He was interviewed for this investigation in mid June (about three weeks after the exposure, and after his vacation), at which time his chest pains had ceased.

Of the components in the reaction flask, at the time of the chemist's exposure, 79% was (less than 0.1%) which was the with traces of starting material. Also in the flask were byproducts of the reaction, which included ; 6% being a mixture of the three isomers: 11% : 0.001 to 0.01%

; 2% of hydrogen chloride gas (CAS# 7647010); and 0.001 to 0.01% chlorine gas (CAS# 778250).



## Non-Confidential Business Information

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The exposure would have been for a second or two at most, since the sampling of the reaction vessel was being done in a laboratory exhaust hood, with a face velocity of 133 feet per minute, which would have quickly carried away the vapors. At the temperature at which the reaction was run, the components would all have had significant vapor pressures.

The irritant nature of is not surprising. The exposure was however not to the pure material, as noted above, it was concomitant with other materials, most of which are known or suspected respiratory irritants. The respiratory irritant nature of the hydrogen chloride and chlorine are well known. is also a known respiratory irritant and sensitizer, and based on structural analogy, we would suspect that the other byproducts of the reaction are also respiratory irritants.

Because is a new chemical, and there appears to be no information on the toxicology on the material, we are submitting this report.

Sincerely yours,

Reinhard Sidor, Administrator IH/Safety Programs

cc: Jane Magee

## Triage of 8(e) Submissions

Date sent to triage:	OCT 1	4 1994	NÓN	N-CAP	C	AP	
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Study type (circle app	ropriate):						
Group 1 - Dick Cleme	ents (1 copy tota	al)					
ECO	AQUATO						
Group 2 - Ernie Falke	e (1 copy total)						
ATOX	SBTOX	SEN	w/NEUR				
Group 3 - Elizabeth M	Margosches (1 c	copy each)					
STOX	стох	EPI	RTOX	GTOX			
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	8E Number and Chemical Name	Rank	Reason or Brief Description
V	-13096A CBI Mixture including chlorine, HCl	Low	A company chemist was exposed for a very short time to a flask of the undisclosed mixture and experienced a burning sensation in the chest consistent with a chlorine reaction. He was reported to have flu-like symptoms for several days following the incident.
VE.	-13103A 1,3-butadiene	High	NIOSH conducted a standard cohort mortality study of 364 chemical workers engaged in 1,3-butadiene refining at 3 plants in Kanawha, WV. The copy submitted was a review draft received in mid 1994 by the subject employer. When the results have been finalized, NIOSH plans publication; the final version will appear in Environmental Health Perspectives in 1995. There were 168 deaths available for analysis. The draft study results included significantly elevated SMRs for lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma combined among butadiene workers using county as well as U.S. reference rates. IARC lists butadiene as having "limited evidence of carcinogenicity." EPA classifies it as a

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